

and distributed 111,672,401 trout and salmon eggs, fry, and older fish. The young fish are distributed *gratis* if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing. Investigations and experiments directed toward the culture of the oyster have been carried on since 1929 in Prince Edward Island, by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, and are now being extended to areas in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, the oyster areas are under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, but in a portion of Shediac bay the areas have been transferred to the Dominion Department of Fisheries by the Provincial Government in order that certain oyster investigations might be begun there.

Direct Assistance.—On the Atlantic coast where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable, a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, and ice conditions. Further, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 72) systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making have been in operation for several years.

From a special appropriation made by Parliament for the fiscal year 1936-37, the sum of \$200,008 was expended by the Department of Fisheries, in co-operation with the provinces concerned, in aiding needy fishermen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, to re-establish themselves. In each of these areas, the Provincial Government contributed to the fishermen's aid an amount equal to the sum provided by the Dominion authorities for assisting the fishermen of that province. In all, 6,649 loans, totalling \$249,054 were made to fishermen in the Maritime Provinces and 22 loans, averaging \$1,061, to fishermen's associations, while in Quebec 8,930 fishermen received grants totalling \$127,616.

Scientific Research.—Under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada or Fisheries Research Board, stations for the conduct of research into the numerous complex problems occurring in connection with the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., Grande Rivière, Que., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Another station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted by the Board at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. A permanent staff of scientists is employed by the Board. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and papers dealing with them issued by the Board. Instructional courses for fishermen are given at some of the stations and information brought out by the station research is made available without charge to interested branches of the fishing industry.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem has been the question of the privileges of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries. Details of the history of this question for the past century and a half may be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi* licence plan, which grew out of a treaty of 1888, which, however, was never ratified, United States vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and all other supplies.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in connection with the sockeye salmon fishery of the Pacific coast